

The Mint Master

Utah
Numismatic
Society

June 2019

Volume 67, Issue 6

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June's Agenda

- ♦ Greetings
Cindy Cagle
- ♦ Mini Exhibit
TBA
- ♦ New & Views
TBA
- ♦ Coin Quiz
James & Michael Strasser
- ♦ Refreshments
James & Michael Strasser

Presidents Message

I personally would like to thank everyone who participated in designing our 2019 club metals this year. We have some talented artists in our midst. We voted on having the golden spike design by Kelly Finnigan. We will have the medals made by the October 2019 coin show. We will give out more information about ordering the medal and when it will be available.

I would also thank everyone who showed up to celebrate our UNS' 68TH Birthday! Thanks Sherry and Jan for bringing our birthday cakes.

For our June 11th monthly club meeting we will be sponsoring our annual youth night. So, if you know any youth invite them. This is an excellent way of starting a coin collection. This year it will be Pennies. This is a great opportunity to share coin collecting with youth, letting them know what it is all about, opening the world up to them, providing them opportunity to learn and invest in a great hobby.

We will be having a short Board Meeting after Youth Night, to plan for our next 2 meetings.

Cindy Cagle / President



By vote of the Board of Directors the following change has been added to the bylaws of the society;

Elected Officers – Duties

Section 1. The elected officers of the Society are: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and Board Members, which include the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Curator, with their term of service being two years.

- The outgoing President shall maintain a position on the Board of Directors for the following term after an election in order to assist/direct the incoming President with the duties of said office, and act as an aid for the society.

**JUNE'S MEETING
THE 11TH AT 7PM**

Modern Rarities

Doug Nyholm

I started thinking about coins which are extremely rare and thought about a number of 19th century coins which definitely fill that bill. Several of them are unique and a few others are almost so. (See the sidebar for a list of some of these older rarities) I then began to think about Modern Rarities, those made in not only the 20th century but even a few in the 21st century. I thought that nothing could really compare to those coins from the 1800's which, as mentioned, are not only ultra-rare, but are available to only the rich and famous who can afford them. Surprisingly, I came up with the following list which is much larger than I originally imagined. I'll bet that a few of you can even add an item or two to the list. I attempted to exclude error coins other than major publicized ones and I also attempted to include only those coins which are truly scarce or rare. There are several coins on the list which have sold for well in excess of \$100,000. A few exist to the extent of less than five examples known which puts them in a category of being just as rare as the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel! Have I got your interest yet? Which ones are swirling around in your brain before you start reading? Finally, the list is not in any specific order regarding denomination or rarity, just a grouping of rare modern coins.

1983-P & D Copper Lincoln Cent / 1982-D Small Date Copper Lincoln Cent

Both of the above listed coins are technically similar in nature to the off metal 1943/44 copper and zinc cents. The major difference is that while the 1943/44 coins are identifiable at arm's length due to color, whereas the transitional period of 1982/3 produced coins can only be identified by a fairly accurate gram scale. The 95% copper coins weigh in at 3.1 grams while the copper plated zinc coins are 2.5 grams. Both examples are quite rare but the possibility exists that more will be found.





1974 Aluminum Cent / Denver & Philadelphia

Prior to the transition of the copper cents to the copper plated zinc coins in 1982 the rising price of copper caused the mint to experiment with full aluminum Lincoln cents. The first patterns (From Philadelphia) produced were handed out to senators and congressmen requesting their opinions and that they return them to the mint after examination. Can you believe it? Several were not returned! The legality of these is still in question especially regarding the unique 1974-D mint marked coin. This coin actually headed to auction a few years ago before being pulled by the government as illegal. It's pre-auction estimate was \$2.5 million. Its provenance can be traced to a mint official who worked at the Denver mint in 1974. It was on display recently at the Denver ANA right alongside a 1933 St. Gaudens Double Eagle. Another illegal coin.



1975 (no S) Proof Roosevelt Dime

This is truly one of the rarest modern coins in existence. There are just two known. The discovery example was sold in a Stack's-Bowers auction at the 2011 ANA sale for the astounding sum of \$349,600! There are a number of different proof coins missing the S mintmark but certainly this is the granddaddy.

1982 (no P) Roosevelt Dime

This is the first modern error known for a coin which was struck for circulation and had a missing mint mark since the celebrated 1922 Plain Lincoln cent. Circumstances of their manufacture are most likely similar as both have a completely missing mintmark while others have a very weak mintmark. This was due to the actual minting process. Regarding the 1982 (no P) dime, estimates range from about 10,000 to 15,000 having been produced with at least two thirds that are completely missing the mintmark. Missing and weak mintmarks are realistically not that uncommon to escape from our mints but identifying them as such requires a special set of circumstances to occur. In the case of the 1922 cent that appears as a normal Philadelphia coin until one realizes that the Philadelphia mint didn't produce any cents in 1922. Similarly, in 1982 dimes carried the P mintmark unlike earlier versions which were 'plain' with no mintmark. The 'plain' 1982 dime stood out like a sore thumb. If this had occurred prior to 1980 it would have appeared as a normal coin as they would have had no mintmark. (and it may have occurred on a number of earlier coins) no one then or now could or would have known the difference.



1945 FSB Mercury Dime

1953-S FBL Franklin Half Dollar

The two coins listed above are of a different nature than just being rare due to the mintages. Both were produced by the millions but just the same they are quite rare to the extent that most collectors have never even seen one. They are the epitome of condition rarities. First, many millions of the 1945 Mercury Dime were struck as WWII was ending and the mint was busy churning out medals for various military awards and was essentially overtaxed in their production capabilities. This, along with other factors, caused quality control problems whereas many previous Mercury dimes exhibited what we call 'Full Bands' were being struck faster and with lower pressure causing only a miniscule number of the 1945 dimes emanating from Philadelphia to be fully struck and exhibit full details, especially the bands across the Fasca. Population reports are probably a bit misleading due to resubmittals but there are probably less than 35 specimens which will grade MS-65 FSB. They can, and do, sell for \$10's of thousands when they appear at auction.



The second example is the 1953-S Franklin Half Dollar with fully separated 'Bell Lines' transitioning across the lower portion of the Liberty Bell. As with the previously mentioned Mercury Dime this half also suffers from striking problems which occurred at the San Francisco mint. The quality control was just not up to par and the quality of this date suffers greatly from the weak strike. Probably not more than 50 coins will grade as having Full Bell Lines and even those that do seldom grade MS-65. I have seen these trade above \$50,000!

1964-D Peace Dollar

Now here's a very interesting coin. According to the government they were definitely struck but were all recalled and subsequently melted. Therefore, they do not exist. However, they DO EXIST. I wish I could say that I have held one in my hand but I cannot. However I have heard multiple stories first-hand from people who HAVE. In a way these coins are also similar to the 1933 St. Gaudens Double Eagles. They did exist, then they didn't, then they did, and now they do. Nobody, not the mint, or the Smithsonian, has an example, unlike the original 1933 Saints, but there are people who do possess one. I say possess, not own, and if the Secret Service ever found out they would no longer possess it. My best story is from my old friend Jay Cline of Liberty Standing Quarter fame. We were talking one day, and this question came up. To make a long story short he told me that he was offered a pair of them, yes two, and had one in each hand contemplating a purchase for \$10,000 each. He declined for only one reason, he stated that if he were to purchase them there

is only one person in the world who he could tell or share the information with, his wife. This kind of secret could not be trusted with any fellow coin collector to take to his grave and I agreed with him. He just didn't want the secret service knocking on his door one day. I have several other stories about this coin which will be saved for later but be assured, the 1964-D Peace Dollars do exist and there are more than just two.



2000 Sacagawea Cheerios Dollar

We all remember the turn of the century when Cheerios included in each box of cereal a new 2000 dated Lincoln cent. And the bonus was, that I believe in 1000 boxes, there was to be a new 2000 dated Sacagawea dollar. It turns out the most if not all of these dollar coins were struck with special dies showing enhanced tail feathers. Similarly struck examples were presented to the designer Goodacre (5000) making these coins a separate variety. Many were removed from their special original packaging and spent, or sometimes collected and some certified. One of the problems was how to identify if your coin had the special tail feathers since only the obverse was visible in the packaging. Yes, there is a special die marker on the obverse and it could be done. These coins are relatively scarce and technically required to have a complete collection of Sac dollars. They are currently valued at \$500-\$3,500 in the Red Book. Did you get one with your cereal?





POSSIBLE 1917 PROOF COINS

1917 Proof Coinage

This has always been a favorite of mine. Are there 1917 proof coins or not? No grading service will certify coins as such, but the stories abound of examples being identified as such. Although more than 100 years old and technically not really a modern rarity they are still an anomaly which are seldom discussed or written about. I personally believe, whether proof or specimen coinage, there are a handful of coins which I have seen pictured that sure look to be a proof to me. Perhaps we will never know for sure, but it sure makes interesting water cooler discussion for seasoned numismatists.

1964 Special Mint Set

I just recently wrote about the 1964 SMS SP-67 Kennedy half offered at auction and low and behold a full set is now being offered for auction. One explanation for these coins is that in the turbulent years of 1964-65 the mint experimented with special dies beginning in 1964, possibly also in early 1965 in anticipation of what options could be marketed to collectors in lieu of the discontinuance of Proof Sets. Heritage has commented that many or all of these 1964 Special Mint Sets came from the well connected New York dealer, Lester Merkin. The Kennedy Half has 11 confirmed specimens known. PCGS has certified 22 1964 Lincoln cents as SMS coins also. It has been estimated that as many as 25 complete sets may have been produced. Please see the complete set presently offered on last page.

1966 FS Proof Jefferson Nickel

This is another favorite of mine. Reportedly there were two full proof 1966 Jefferson Nickels with the newly added FS initials for the designer Felix Schlag added. Remember, these were struck as full proofs during the time when only SMS sets were being produced. These presentation pieces were given to Mr. Schlag and the whereabouts as far as I know has long been lost in time. The mintage of just two coins makes this one of the rarest coins on the list and of the 20th century. I distinctly remember the front-page story of Coin World back in 1966 showing and reporting about these coins. I once spoke to a Jefferson nickel specialist in Idaho who reportedly several decades ago encountered one of them but couldn't confirm it. His collection of Jefferson Full Step nickels was one of the most complete ever assembled and if anyone might have known it would have been him. I only hope that they still exist in pristine condition and one day they may come to light.



2004-D Extra Leaf Washington Quarters

The 2004 'Extra Leaf' Wisconsin quarters created quite the excitement when they were discovered. There were two distinct varieties, one with a 'High Leaf,' and one with a 'Low Leaf.' One of the first questions was, "how and/or why they were produced." Presently the most widely accepted answer is that a mint employee, for whatever reason, modified a couple of dies and therefore created this modern scarce variety. The majority were apparently released in the Tucson Arizona area with smaller quantities turning up in Oklahoma and Texas. No exact number of coins released is known but estimates range in the 50,000 quantity. They are still collected today and appear in the 'Red Book' but their popularity has

somewhat diminished.

1969-S Double Die Lincoln cent / 1958 Double Die Lincoln cent

The 1969-S Double Die Lincoln has an interesting beginning. It was immediately popular due to the dramatic shift of the doubling which was almost as wide as the 1955 DDO cent over a decade earlier. One of the more interesting aspects of this coin was that the government got involved soon after its discovery. Several specimens were confiscated by the Treasury and subsequently destroyed under their mis-guided determination that they were counterfeit. Also, and unfortunately, the owners of these destroyed coins were never compensated for their loss. Eventually they were determined to be authentic and today are highly sought after by variety collectors. Still today, coin hunters vie to locate mint-sewn bags or original rolls of 1969-S cents in hopes of finding one. While working at Heritage such an example was found this way and consigned by a collector in Michigan. It was one of the finest known examples (either a MS-64 or 65) which sold for \$110,000 at the Heritage auc-



tion. Actually, the possibility still exists that one or more could be found, are you looking? Present certified number is less than 20 examples and this coin is obviously much rarer than the 1955 double die.



The other double-die on this list is far more obscure and is a significant rarity. This is the 1958 Lincoln DDO cent of which three are believed to exist. The story is that two were found together in a sealed bag of 1958 cents, as to the third, its existence and history are quite cloudy. None have ever been reported to be found either in circulation or from searching. Only one example has crossed the auction block in recent years which was sold for \$336,000.00 by Stack's-Bowers in March of 2018. Could there be another one hiding somewhere?

1943 / 44 Off metal copper/zinc cents

Probably the most famous 20th century rarity is the 1943 copper Lincoln cent. There have been several books, many magazine articles, and countless advertisements published regarding this coin. Very few people if asked



could say that they have never heard of a 1943 Copper penny. Ever since their initial discovery in 1944 they have been highly sought after. There was a rumor at the time that the Ford Motor company would give a new car to anyone finding one. But how did this happen? In 1943 the mint replaced the copper cent with a zinc plated steel composition in order to save copper for the war effort. Somehow a few of the old planchets found their way into the presses and went into circulation. By a reverse process, after the one-year experiment copper was resumed for the 1944 coinage and several zinc planches were struck with the date of 1944. It is interesting to note that all three mints (Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco) produced these errors of 1943 and 1944. The rarest coin of the six is the 1943 copper cent from Denver of which only a single specimen is known. This unique coin sold in excess of \$1 million dollars while the other dates and mints can, and do, bring over \$200,000 each depending on condition.

1943

KNOWn

1944

Philadelphia	12-15	Philadelphia	35+
Denver	1	Denver	10-12
San Francisco	6-8	San Francisco	2

Sacagawea/Washington Quarter Mule dollars

Two significant numismatic events occurred during the 1999/2000 timeframe which created one of the most unusual coins since the inception of the mint in 1793. With the advent of the new millennium and the creation of the Sacagawea Dollar in conjunction with the recently inaugurated 'Statehood Quarter' program which be-

gan in 1999 somehow, either accidentally or intentionally, one of each of the dies got paired together. This created the mule with the obverse being a Sacagawea Dollar and the reverse being that of a statehood quarter. Essentially creating what can be called a \$1.25 coin. Presently there are 16 known examples of this coin with at least 12 owned by a single collector from New Mexico. Prices for these rarities can range to well over \$100,000 with the highest graded example, a MS-67 selling at auction for \$117,000. Quite a specialized collection.



W Mint Washington Quarters

Finally on this list are what may not, under the technical definition of ‘Rare’ be classified as a modern rarity but definitely a mint created scarcity which are the current series of “W” mint-marked circulation strike ‘America The Beautiful Quarters.’ There are to be 2 million of each of the five designs this year to be released with the “W” mintmark. Time will tell how this will affect our hobby.

Which modern rarities do you own?

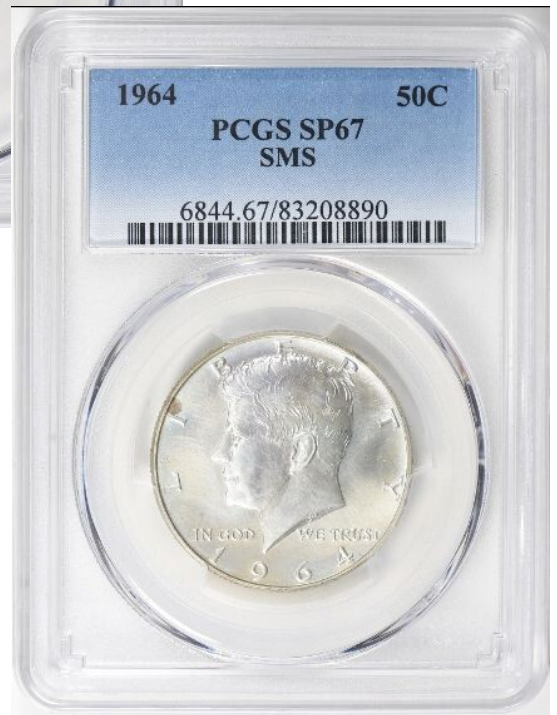
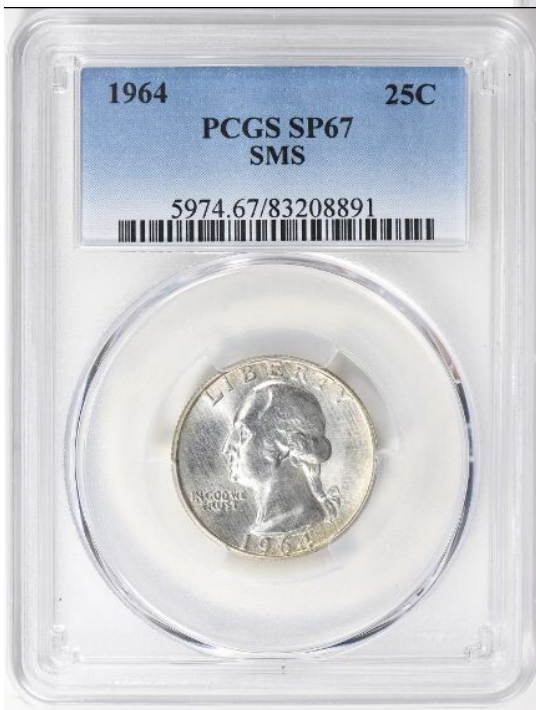
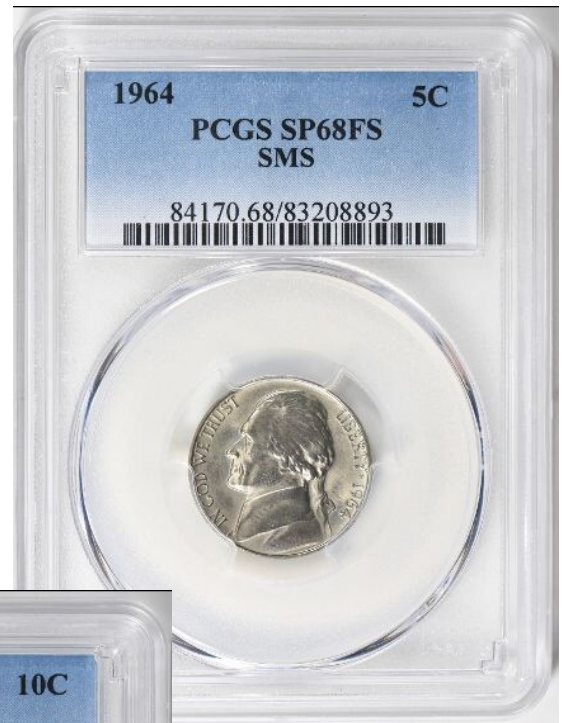
What coins do you think should be added to the list?



Great Rarities of the 19th Century

1870-S Half Dime	(Unique)
1973-S Dime	(Unique)
1873-CC Dime	(Unique)
1894-S Dime	(12 Known)
1853-O Half Dollar	(4 Known)
1870-S Dollar	(10-12 Known)
1885 Trade Dollar	(5)
1870-S \$3	(Unique)
1849 \$20	(Unique)





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1845 Braided Hair Half Cent.
Second Restrike. B-3.
Rarity-6. Small Berries.
Proof-67 BN (NGC).
Ex Starr-Naftzger.



1847 Braided Hair Half Cent.
Second Restrike. B-3.
Rarity-5. Small Berries.
Proof-65 RB (PCGS). CAC.
Ex Gardner.



1837 Modified Matron Head Cent.
N-10. Rarity-7 as a Proof.
Head of 1838.
Proof-63 RB (NGC).
Ex Clarke-Naftzger-Gardner.



1827 Capped Bust Dime.
JR-10. Rarity-6+.
Pointed Top 1 in 10 C.
Specimen-65 (PCGS).
Ex Boyd.



1883-CC Morgan Silver Dollar.
MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.



1894-O Morgan Silver Dollar.
MS-65 (PCGS).



1876-CC Liberty Head Double Eagle.
MS-61 (PCGS).



Image Enlarged

1903 Louisiana Purchase
Exposition Gold Dollar.
McKinley Portrait.
Proof-64 (PCGS).



Image Reduced

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UTAH COIN SHOW

EXHIBITION RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of the following categories:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tokens and Medals | 4. Junior |
| 2. U.S. and/or Foreign coins | 5. Hand-held collectibles (spoons, bottles, etc.) |
| 3. Currency and Stock Certificates | |

2. The point system used in the judging of the exhibits are as follows:

35 pts.....Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.

30 pts.....Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.

15 pts.....Completeness, range, scope, and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit

as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.

10 pts.....Condition, quality of exhibit material compared to the highest known quality of like material.

10 pts..... Rarity. (considering condition of exhibit material)

3. Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd places in each category, People's Choice, and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.

4. Exhibitors **must be a member of one of the Utah Coin Clubs**. Exhibitors may have only one (1) exhibit per exhibitor. Entries will be accepted on a first-come, first-reserve basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated. Applications will be accepted until **ONE (1) Hour** before the show begins.

5. Exhibits **must be set up by 10:00 A.M. on the first day of the show (OCTOBER 17, 2014)**. Take down and Clean-up may begin at the earliest **TWO (2) HOURS** before the show ends and must be complete at the latest by the time the show ends. The show will end **OCTOBER 18, 2014 at 7:00 P.M.**

(Please Print)

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, am a member of _____ (Utah Coin Club) and I wish to exhibit in the **SALT LAKE CITY COIN AND TOKEN SHOW**. I agree to follow the above mentioned rules and regulations. I understand that the National Utah Token Society, its members, and its officers are **NOT** liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Category Entered: (check one) #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____ #4 _____ #5 _____

Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____

Check one: I need a case: _____ # of cases needed. (Size: 22"X 34") I do not need any cases: _____

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1790 Washington Manly Medal
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BOOK REVIEW

Mega Red - 5th Edition

I recently received the 2019 5th Edition of Whitman's "Mega Red" guide book. These Mega Red books are massive with this year's issue comprising of 1503 pages. What can be said in a review of such a large book? First, with most collectors purchasing the standard "Red Book" each year which seems to have virtually all the basic information required, what is necessary to fill an additional 1000+ pages? Before I begin, there is also the individual "Red Books" consisting of over 20 volumes each covering a particular series or subject. So if you collect Barber coins there is a book just for that. The first edition of the Mega Red had a section covering hundreds of pages on just Large Cents. The 2nd had one on Small Cents, the 3rd covered nickels and the 4th specialized on Dimes. This current edition has pages 455-749 on Quarters from 1796-2019. As in the previous editions everything regarding Quarters has been expanded encompassing almost 300 pages. This is not to say that the other denominations are skimpy, the current section for half dollars covers a substantial 78 pages.

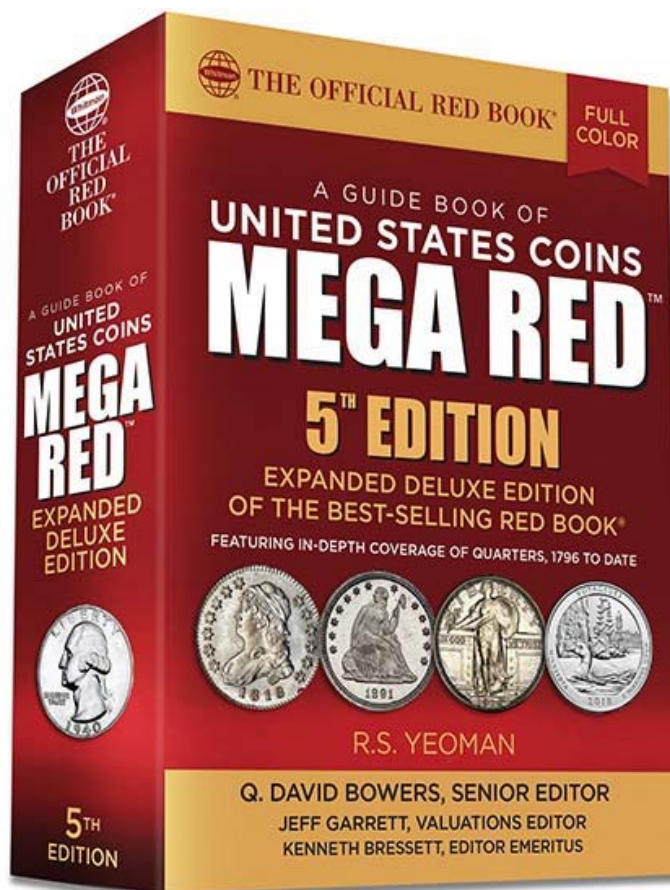
So what's extra for this year's quarter section? Besides an overview, history, and grading for each design, each individual date, mint, and variety are covered which included 1,105 varieties. One fascinating piece of information especially for the earlier issues is commentary regarding availability. The Red Book list mintage figures but take for instance the 1806/5 B-1 Draped Bust quarter. The mintage for the date is 206,124 but for the B-1 variety there are an estimated 800-900 survivors with possibly 15-20 in Mint State. The mintage figure is relatively useless. Also noted there are 147 certified examples with an average grade of 24.2 and 7% of them in Mint State. Virtually each and every quarter from 1796 also has a commentary ranging from a sentence to a full page. Comments include history of outstanding examples, collecting tips, strike characteristics and more. Every coin is pictured oversize and in full color.

The book also has extensive up to date pricing and recent auction records for virtually everything. Modern bullion is covered extensively by denomination and date. There are also sections on the following topics.

Patterns	Territorial Gold	Private Tokens	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Philippians
Errors	So-Called Dollars				

And too much more to list here.

If you want a one volume reference book for your library this will definitely fit the bill. Soft cover and full color or with a list price of \$49.95 from Whitman. My only problem is that one should use a desk when reading, it is definitely not a lap book unless you want tired arms.



E & L COUNTERSTAMPED

1815 / 1825 QUARTERS

Doug Nyholm

These quarters have been a numismatic mystery since their first appearance at auction in 1881. There are a number of Bust Quarters dated 1815 and 1825 that both have a mysterious punch of either an “L” or “E” above the bust of Liberty. One of the first questions is why would 1881 be the first date that these quarters from 1815/1825 would appear? Also, why would over two dozen examples show up together? Still, many more questions remain unanswered. Many of these quarters are in AU or BU condition and it gets even more interesting. The “E” and “L” punches appear on quarters minted 10 years apart and the punches are identical in both size and font. The locations on the quarters are also virtually identical. The “L” on both dates is on the forward portion of Liberty’s cap while the “E” on both dates is closer to the back of the cap.

If your thinking that this is just too weird, somebody must have been pulling a hoax it certainly does sound that way. These punches and quarters have been debated for well over a century and they are coins which are still collected by specialists today.

Now, are you ready for the proposed explanations for what caused these punches to be applied? There are many, and they are just as mysterious and unusual as the punches and coins themselves.

One theory postulates that these punched quarters were given to school children as awards. The “L” for “Latin” and an “E” for “English.”

Another theorizes that they were applied by the mint indicating press settings. The “E” for “Even” sand the “L” for “Left”. Still another theory was that this was done by the mint to indicate the type of edge application process, “E” for “Edge Collar” and “L” for “Lathe.” Finally, they were a mint notation indicating “E” for “Excess” and “L” for “Light.”



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No, I'm not making this up. Are you now completely baffled, and if you haven't heard of these coins before are you thinking this is some belated April Fools column? It not, it has been written about for years and the explanations get even more bizarre and interesting.

Regarding any possible mint experiments no discrepancies have been found regarding weight, reeding, or strike on any of the counter-marked coins of either date.

As for the distribution of the "E" and "L" punches for either date, 1815 or 1825, the "E" is slightly more common. Most of the 1815 dates have an "E" while the "L" is slightly more common on the 1825 date.

Two additional theories have been put forward in recent years. The following, at least in my opinion, is the most logical of any and it involves the Harmonist community located in Economy Pennsylvania. It has been proposed that the community used these counter stamped quarters as a political token, possibly used for casting votes. Additionally, the dates would signify the difference between a "Veteran" (1815) and a "Novice" (1825), regarding their membership in the community.

Amazingly, another theory also regarding the Harmonite's was that the "E" represented 'Economite or Economy' while the "L" represented "Leonite or Leon." Both Harmonite theories were because of a split in their membership and apparent disagreements within the community.

One final theory involves the "Planters Bank of New Orleans." Evidently there was a bookkeeping error at the bank which caused the bank to order quarters from the mint. No quarters were minted after 1807 and apparently the 1815 quarters were minted, at least in part, due to the order from the Planters Bank specifically for quarters. The mintage for 1815 was relatively small at 89,235. No further quarters would be struck until 1818. It was again postulated that this caused the "L" to be punched or "Louisiana" and the "E" for "Extra" [quarters]. I cannot imagine the U.S. Mint doing something like this. How this co-insides with both 1815 and 1825 dates, and for a small amount of quarters to be struck and to be shipped to New Orleans is a huge stretch to me.



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In summary, no one knows how these two dates got punched with an “E” or an “L.” Nor does anyone even know when it occurred, and from these strange explanations it’s probably unlikely that we will ever know unless some long-lost document is discovered. It however, is one of the strangest mysteries in numismatics with some of the most unusual suggested possibilities ever to be conceived.



1815 B-1 “E” COUNTERMARK



1825 B-2 “E” COUNTERMARK



1815 B-1 “L” COUNTERMARK



1825 B-2 “L” COUNTERMARK



LM-724

DON KAGIN FOR ANA PRESIDENT

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Your “Two Cent” Ideas Will Be My Agenda as ANA President!
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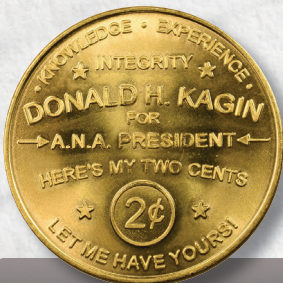
- 51 year ANA member including 2018 top recruiter
- First B.A. Degree and only Ph.D. in Numismatics
- Summer Seminar Instructor, club and organizations lecturer since 1973
- Member of numerous coin clubs and current board member of ICTA and NSDR
- Co-founder of ANA’s “Coins in the Classroom” and the PNG’s educational “Mentor Program”
- Co-founder of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets (ICTA) and the Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatists (SPPN).
- Authored two numismatic reference books and created the original “Green Sheet” for currency values
- Spearheaded a U.S. Coin Commemorative program that yielded \$4.5 Million for the Old San Francisco Mint Museum



Don Kagin as the Oldest Living Pioneer

“I’ve known Don Kagin all my life, and delight in the innovative ways he tells my numismatic story.”

The Oldest Living Pioneer



Please give me your “Two Cent” recommendation to add to my agenda and if requested I’ll send you my latest Two Cent piece at www.Kagin4ANAPresident.com

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT DON KAGIN FOR ANA PRESIDENT:

"Both Prue and I had the privilege of serving on the ANA Board with Don and found his concern and effective communication with other governors both helpful and productive. He is a man of integrity, with fresh ideas, responsive to the ideas of others, and committed to the growth and betterment of our Association."

Prue Morgan Fitts LM 5090 and Arthur M Fitts III LM 951, Past ANA Governors

"I have known Donald Kagin for more than 50 years and have watched him render service to the ANA, participate in educational forums, write the definitive book on Pioneer gold and catalog hundreds of auctions. His years of experience as both a collector and a dealer give him unique perspectives that are exactly what the ANA needs to continue to move forward and grow. He has the right stuff. I wholeheartedly endorse his candidacy for ANA President."

David Ganz, Past ANA President

"I served with Don Kagin on the ANA board. He is a man of great integrity and honesty. Don's tireless contributions, innovation and passion has been an inspiration to me. He'll make a great ANA president."

Michael Fey, Past ANA Governor

"I have personal experience serving on the ANA board with Don Kagin. He is very familiar with how the association works and an excellent contributor. Donald would make an outstanding president of the American Numismatic Association."

Patty Finner, Past ANA Governor and Vice President

"While I was President of the ANA, Governor Don Kagin served with distinction. He contributed significantly and enthusiastically and will make an excellent leader as president of the association. "

William Horton Jr., Past ANA President

"The enthusiasm that Don Kagin has for the coin industry would be a wonderful asset as ANA President. Don has a keen knowledge for what makes coin dealers and collectors tick. His fresh spirited ideas are necessary for today's marketplace."

Robert Brueggeman, Professional Numismatist Guild Executive Director

"I served as an ANA Governor with Don Kagin. He was always quick with insightful suggestions and input, while being dedicated to collector education. I believe he'll be an excellent ANA President."

Barry Stuppler past ANA President

"It has been my pleasure to serve on the ANA Board of Governors with Dr. Donald Kagin. Don's thoughtful planning is noteworthy, but his enthusiasm in implementing those ideas is even more inspiring. He would be an awesome president for the association!"

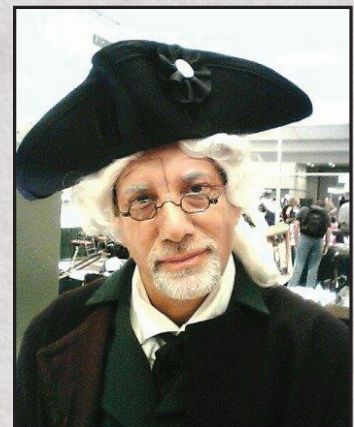
Will Rossman, Past ANA Governor

"I appreciate the way Don shares my story of the beginning of coinage in America."

Colonial Man

Also endorsed by past ANA president Gary E. Lewis and the Professional Numismatist Guild

www.Kagin4ANAPresident.com



*Don Kagin as
Colonial Man*



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Kevin Josephson

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ANA #R3147615





Try something different this month. The U.S. Minted coins for the Philippine's for many years during the beginning of the 20th century. How much do you know?

1. Philippine coinage struck under authority of the U.S. occurred at how many mints?
 - A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
2. What was the final year that Philippine coinage was struck in the U.S?
 - A) 1937
 - B) 1941
 - C) 1945
 - D) 1947
3. What year did the Manila mint began operations?
 - A) 1906
 - B) 1915
 - C) 1920
 - D) 1936
4. Which U.S. President appears on Philippine coinage?
 - A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - B) Herbert Hoover
 - C) Franklin Roosevelt
 - D) Harry Truman
5. Phil Pesos were struck in two sizes and fineness, What was the last year of the .900 fine large size?
 - A) 1904
 - B) 1906
 - C) 1907
 - D) 1909





GLEN BECKSTEAD COLLECTABLES

Visit My Table At Local Coin Shows
Always Buying Coins & Collectables

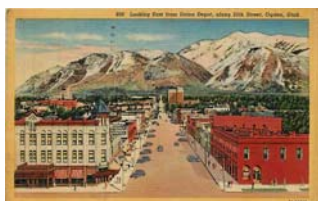


Got Stamps?



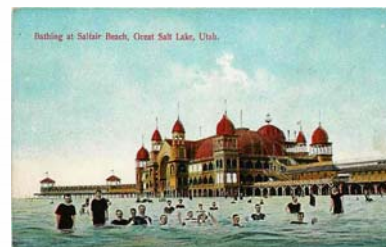
Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.



Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534



Editors Message

Doug Nyholm

Help Wanted

I enjoy research and writing about coins and paper money almost as much as I like collecting them. I hope that you, the readers of the Mint Master enjoy this publication also. I want to especially thank Phil Clark for his monthly Young Numismatist column and his sharing of his knowledge with the future collectors in our club. I also enjoy reading his column. There have been several other members that in the past have submitted articles and shared their numismatic experiences which have also been published in the Mint Master for our members to enjoy.

I have been editing and publishing (and writing) the Mint Master for over eight years with over 100 editions under my belt. I would like to invite any and all of you to submit something for a future Mint Master. I am positive that there are many experiences that our members have that would be enjoyed by our readers.

Please consider writing something regarding a recent find or experience. This can also be something that you have seen in print or on the internet that may be of interest. Remember to include source information with anything you submit if appropriate.

Remember the title of this message "Help Wanted," I sincerely invite your input.

Sincerely,
Doug Nyholm



PRIZES FOR JUNE

Promptness Prize: 2018 Innovation \$ (Pf)

Junior Prize: 2012 ½ dollar set P & D
#

Member Prize: 2008 Bald Eagle ½ dollar #

The Buy of the month is: TBA

- 1- 2019 Mint Set
- 2- 1923 PEACE Dollar
- 3- 2019 Proof set
- 4- 1961 Proof set in Cap. Plastic.
- 5- 1894 Barber dime net.
- 6- 50 Kwacha / Zambia note
- 7- 2019 Rocket coin set
- 8- Red seal two dollar note
- 9- Green seal two dollar note
- 10- 2019 Silver proof set



Woo-hoo!!!
The Prizes!!!!

RALPH R. MULLER

P.O. BOX 9088

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84109

801-581-0991



MEMBER ANA-UNS-OCC-SPMC-FCCB

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UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 2019 SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

June

Youth Night

July

Picnic

August

Speaker—TBA



September

Club Auction

October

Speaker –TBA

November

Speaker—TBA

December

Christmas Dinner



2019 OFFICERS & BOARD

OFFICERS

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Vice President	Mike Rek	916-806-0923
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Curator	Bruce Griggs	801-703-4081
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Bourse Chair	Bob Campbell	801-467-8636



BOARD MEMBERS

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Chris Larsen	801-300-9763
Don Swain	801-652-0124
Robie Cagle	801-869-0605

(Mint Master Assistant Editor)

LaVar Burton	801-255-1629
Darin Lee	801-556-0789
James Strasser	Jr. Member



Hospitality Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp

YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

PHIL CLARK

YOUTH NIGHT PROGRAM IS JUNE 11, 2019 AT 7:00 P.M.**SOME POINTS TO CONSIDER AS WE MAKE PLANS FOR COLLECTING THE NEW INNOVATION DOLLAR SERIES**

BACKGROUND: The American Innovation \$1 Coin Program was established by Public Law 115-197, which became law when signed by President Trump on July 20, 2018. The first coin in the program was a special pattern coin celebrating George Washington's signing of the first patent and was issued on December 14, 2018. Like most older coinage related legislation, P.L.115-197 defines the scope and duration of the program, what the coins are to look like, and any restrictions concerning the program and what the coins can depict. Like all dollar coins produced since 2011, the Innovation dollars are intended for numismatic sales only and none will be produced for circulation. The Innovation dollars will be released at a rate of four per year giving the program a fourteen-year life until all fifty states, the U.S. territories, and District of Columbia are recognized. The law specifically prohibits the inclusion in the reverse design of any head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person and no portrait of a living person. All designs can only be reflective of the innovation, innovator or group of innovators associated with the recognized innovation. The law also states that all coins issued in the program will be considered numismatic items but also requires that year of mintage and mintmark must be incused on the coin edge.



DESIGNS FOR 2019: The designs shown above are the proposed reverse designs for the 2019 dollars honoring innovations from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia. The obverse design is mandated in the enabling legislation, so the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) and the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) which met in mid-April, only needed to evaluate the proposed reverse designs. Both groups agreed with the designs for the Delaware and Pennsylvania dollars which honor a system for star classification and discovery of polio vaccine. For the New Jersey dollar, the CCAC recom-

mended the light bulb with the radiating buildings and the CFA was split in recommending either the Kinetoscope or lightbulb with ornate background. The CCAC recommended the proposed Georgia design honoring the Trustees' Garden while the CFA made no recommendation since it considered the Trustees' Garden proposal politically insensitive to the issues associated with slavery. Secretary Mnuchin or his designee will have to make the decision on the New Jersey and Georgia dollar designs.

PRODUCT AVAILABILITY: The Mint's product schedule still lists all Innovation Dollar options as TBD but does provide some insight concerning what products will be offered. The current product schedule suggests the Innovation Dollars will be available in rolls and 100-coin bags, as a Proof set, and possibly as individual Reverse Proof coins. Listing both Proof and Reverse Proof suggests the possibility that two versions of proof coins will be issued and if so, I hope they are both offered in four-coin sets like the Presidential dollars were. What is not listed is an Uncirculated set which could easily be done like the offerings associated with the ATB quarter program. Even if the program will only include circulation quality uncirculated coins, it would be helpful for the numismatic/collector community to be able to purchase them in a blister pack or cellophane mint-assembled set. As a collector, I would have no problem paying \$16.95-\$19.95 for an eight-coin set instead of \$264.00 for eight rolls so I could get eight coins, one of each of the P and D minted coins. Hopefully, the Mint will see the wisdom of supporting and using a "set" approach in the program.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: Date and mintmark are and always have been key ingredients in the identification and evaluation of coins. Why then; do members of Congress, in proposed legislation especially for dollar coins, insist on use of incused edge stamping of the date and mintmark? When an edge incused coin is put in any type of protective holder, whether for short- or long-term storage, it becomes extremely difficult to see the date and mintmark unless the coin is removed from its holder. The more I handle an item, the greater the possibility of it being damaged. For the Innovation Dollar, the obverse is of enough palette size to easily put the date and mintmark in the field area by relocating the \$1 and IN GOD WE TRUST and placing the date and mintmark where the denomination is. What do you think? Is this another example of lip-service to the numismatic community, which is the target consumer base for this Innovation Dollar Program?

SEE YOU ON YOUTH NIGHT, BRING A FRIEND

NUTS COIN SHOW IS JUNE 28TH & 29TH

REMEMBER OUR UNS PICNIC IS JULY 9TH



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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ANNUAL DUES

☐ \$30 Family

☐ \$20 Adult

☐ \$5 Junior / Under 18

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Community Center / 2531 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

*By signing this application I
acknowledge that I have never
been convicted of a felony.*

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 68th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable as well as novice and beginning collectors in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the Columbus Community Center, 2350 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.



Quiz answers

1. B 1879
2. C 1925
3. B 1930
4. C 1662
5. C 1895-O